

FILED

JUN 10 2013

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS: 28 USC §2254 (Rev. 9/10)
ADOPTED BY ALL FEDERAL COURTS IN TEXAS

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
By [Signature] 1:19pm
DeputyFOR THE Northern DISTRICT OF TEXASFT. Worth DIVISIONPETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BY
A PERSON IN STATE CUSTODYHerman Lee HallPETITIONER
(Full name of Petitioner)Terrell Unit
1300 FM 655, Rosharon, Tx
CURRENT PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

vs.

1750197

PRISONER ID NUMBER

RICK THALER
DIRECTOR TDCJ

RESPONDENT

(Name of TDCJ Director, Warden, Jailor, or
authorized person having custody of Petitioner)4-13CV469-A

CASE NUMBER

(Supplied by the District Court Clerk)

INSTRUCTIONS - READ CAREFULLY

1. The petition must be legibly handwritten or typewritten and signed and dated by the petitioner, under penalty of perjury. Any false statement of an important fact may lead to prosecution for perjury. Answer all questions in the proper space on the form.
2. Additional pages are not allowed except in answer to questions 11 and 20. Do not cite legal authorities. Any additional arguments or facts you want to present must be in a separate memorandum. The petition, including attachments, may not exceed 20 pages.
3. Receipt of the \$5.00 filing fee or a grant of permission to proceed *in forma pauperis* must occur before the court will consider your petition.
4. If you do not have the necessary filing fee, you may ask permission to proceed *in forma pauperis*. To proceed *in forma pauperis*, (1) you must sign the declaration provided with this petition to show that you cannot prepay the fees and costs, and (2) if you are confined in TDCJ-CID, you must send in a certified *In Forma Pauperis* Data Sheet form from the institution in which you are confined. If you are in an institution other than TDCJ-CID, you must send in a certificate completed by an authorized officer at your institution certifying the amount of money you have on deposit at that institution. If you have access or have had access to enough funds to pay the filing fee, then you must pay the filing fee.

5. Only judgments entered by one court may be challenged in a single petition. A separate petition must be filed to challenge a judgment entered by a different state court.
6. Include all of your grounds for relief and all of the facts that support each ground for relief in this petition.
7. Mail the completed petition and one copy to the U. S. District Clerk. The "Venue List" in your unit law library lists all of the federal courts in Texas, their divisions, and the addresses for the clerk's offices. The proper court will be the federal court in the division and district in which you were convicted (for example, a Dallas County conviction is in the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division) or where you are now in custody (for example, the Huntsville units are in the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division).
8. Failure to notify the court of your change of address could result in the dismissal of your case.

PETITION

What are you challenging? (Check all that apply)

- ☒ A judgment of conviction or sentence, (Answer Questions 1-4, 5-12 & 20-25)
probation or deferred-adjudication probation.
- ☐ A parole revocation proceeding. (Answer Questions 1-4, 13-14 & 20-25)
- ☐ A disciplinary proceeding. (Answer Questions 1-4, 15-19 & 20-25)
- ☐ Other: _____ (Answer Questions 1-4, 10-11 & 20-25)

All petitioners must answer questions 1-4:

Note: In answering questions 1-4, you must give information about the conviction for the sentence you are presently serving, even if you are challenging a prison disciplinary action. (Note: If you are challenging a prison disciplinary action, do not answer questions 1-4 with information about the disciplinary case. Answer these questions about the conviction for the sentence you are presently serving.) Failure to follow this instruction may result in a delay in processing your case.

1. Name and location of the court (district and county) that entered the judgment of conviction and sentence that you are presently serving or that is under attack: 213TH DISTRICT COURT
of Tarrant County, Texas
2. Date of judgment of conviction: October 25, 2011
3. Length of sentence: 15 years
4. Identify the docket numbers (if known) and all crimes of which you were convicted that you wish to challenge in this habeas action: Unknown

Judgment of Conviction or Sentence, Probation or Deferred-Adjudication Probation:

5. What was your plea? (Check one) ☐ Not Guilty ☒ Guilty ☐ Nolo Contendere

6. Kind of trial: (Check one) ☐ Jury ☒ Judge Only

7. Did you testify at trial? ☐ Yes ☒ No

8. Did you appeal the judgment of conviction? ☒ Yes ☐ No

9. If you did appeal, in what appellate court did you file your direct appeal? 2nd District

Court of Appeals Cause Number (if known): 02-12-00020-CR

What was the result of your direct appeal (affirmed, modified or reversed)? Dismissed

What was the date of that decision? Feb. 16, 2012

If you filed a petition for discretionary review after the decision of the court of appeals, answer the following:

Grounds raised: _____

Result: _____

Date of result: _____ Cause Number (if known): _____

If you filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the United States Supreme Court, answer the following:

Result: _____

Date of result: _____

10. Other than a direct appeal, have you filed any petitions, applications or motions from this judgment in any court, state or federal? This includes any state applications for a writ of habeas corpus that you may have filed. ☒ Yes ☐ No

11. If your answer to 10 is "Yes," give the following information:

Name of court: Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas

Nature of proceeding: Mandamus

Cause number (if known): WR-28,334-11

Date (month, day and year) you filed the petition, application or motion as shown by a file-stamped date from the particular court: _____

Grounds raised: Trial Court fail to forward Writ of Habeas Corpus in timely manner

Date of final decision: 4-10-13

What was the decision? Denied

Name of court that issued the final decision: Court of Criminal Appeals of Tx.

As to any second petition, application or motion, give the same information:

Name of court: 213th District Court of Tarrant County, Tx.

Nature of proceeding: Habeas Corpus

Cause number (if known): 213-009632-1175155D

Date (month, day and year) you filed the petition, application or motion as shown by a file-stamped date from the particular court: _____

Grounds raised: ineffective assistance, Defective Search Warrant, involuntary plea, Defective Indictment, No Competency hearing

Date of final decision: Unknown

What was the decision? Denied

Name of court that issued the final decision: Unknown

If you have filed more than two petitions, applications or motions, please attach an additional sheet of paper and give the same information about each petition, application or motion.

12. Do you have any future sentence to serve after you finish serving the sentence you are attacking in this petition? ☒ Yes ☐ No

(a) If your answer is "Yes," give the name and location of the court that imposed the sentence to be served in the future: Tarrant County, Texas

(b) Give the date and length of the sentence to be served in the future: _____

30 years

- (c) Have you filed, or do you intend to file, any petition attacking the judgment for the sentence you must serve in the future? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Parole Revocation:

13. Date and location of your parole revocation: _____
14. Have you filed any petitions, applications or motions in any state or federal court challenging your parole revocation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If your answer is "Yes," complete Question 11 above regarding your parole revocation.

Disciplinary Proceedings:

15. For your original conviction, was there a finding that you used or exhibited a deadly weapon?
☐ Yes ☐ No
16. Are you eligible for release on mandatory supervision? ☐ Yes ☐ No
17. Name and location of the TDCJ Unit where you were found guilty of the disciplinary violation:

Disciplinary case number: _____

What was the nature of the disciplinary charge against you? _____

18. Date you were found guilty of the disciplinary violation: _____

Did you lose previously earned good-time days? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If your answer is "Yes," provide the exact number of previously earned good-time days that were forfeited by the disciplinary hearing officer as a result of your disciplinary hearing:

Identify all other punishment imposed, including the length of any punishment, if applicable, and any changes in custody status:

19. Did you appeal the finding of guilty through the prison or TDCJ grievance procedure?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If your answer to Question 19 is "Yes," answer the following:

Step 1 Result: _____

Date of Result: _____

Step 2 Result: _____

Date of Result: _____

All petitioners must answer the remaining questions:

20. For this petition, state every ground on which you claim that you are being held in violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Summarize briefly the facts supporting each ground. If necessary, you may attach pages stating additional grounds and facts supporting them.

CAUTION: To proceed in the federal court, you must ordinarily first exhaust your available state-court remedies on each ground on which you request action by the federal court. Also, if you fail to set forth all the grounds in this petition, you may be barred from presenting additional grounds at a later date.

A. **GROUND ONE: Plea was INVOLUNTARILY ENTERED**

Supporting facts (Do not argue or cite law. Just state the specific facts that support your claim.):

Plea was made without knowing the consequences of the plea. Attorney told Hall that he could not get another attorney because he had already get rid of one state attorney and Hall was stuck with him. Attorney told Hall that he promise if Hall goes to Jury Trial that he would get way more than 15 years. And this was Hall's last time to take the 15 years before going to trial. Also if Hall take the 15 years that Hall would only have to stay a couple of years and then get out. Attorney used Hall's mental capacity to get Hall to plead guilty. Hall realized what had happen and file a prose motion for appeal. Attorney did not tell Hall that the parole board would use his past to treat his present case. 36 (MORE)

B. **GROUND TWO:**

DEFECTIVE SEARCH WARRANT

Supporting facts (Do not argue or cite law. Just state the specific facts that support your claim.):

The search warrant was void for the facts that it had another person's name and address on it that was marked out and Hall's name and address wrote in. Also violated the Knock and announce law. And no Judge's name or signature.

C. GROUND THREE: Enhancement Portion of the
Indictment is Defective

Supporting facts (Do not argue or cite law. Just state the specific facts that support your claim.):

The instant indictment had two enhancement paragraphs. The
robbery indictment used for enhancement had already been used
in a previous indictment to enhance punishment. And now used
again in the instant indictment to enhance punishment. (Double
Jeopardy). Also the robbery indictment itself is defective, in part,
"to maintain and take control of the said wit property" "No
property was taken or stated. Also considered a knife a deadly weapon
and no length nor manner of use. And the other enhance case. The
evidence used was improperly destroyed and tampered with.

D. GROUND FOUR: Fail to have Competency hearing

Supporting facts (Do not argue or cite law. Just state the specific facts that support your claim.):

Hall had previously been found incompetent to stand
trial. Upon Hall's return, Hall was not taken to Court
for a competency hearing to see if Hall was
competent.

21. Relief sought in this petition: Reversal and to show that
counsel was ineffective. Also that plea was
involuntary.

GROUND ~~ONE~~ FIVE

Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

FACTS SUPPORTING GROUND ONE:

(1) Attorney had knowledge that Applicant (Hall) had previously been found incompetent to stand trial. Attorney knew Hall was being medicated for mental illness. Attorney knew Hall had just come from a Mental hospital. Attorney knew that Hall did not know what happen the day of his arrest. Attorney fail to request for competency hearing. (2) Attorney fail to challenge the indictment. Evidence use for enhancement was defective and met double jeopardy. The robbery portion of the enhancement had already been used for an enhancement, there fore the robbery portion and/or indictment had been used twice for enhancement. The robbery indictment itself is defective. The indictment reads "to obtain and maintain control of to said wit property" "no property was stated. And the other enhancement paragraph, the evidence was destroyed and tampered with in order to maintain a conviction. (3) Attorney fail to challenge search warrant when search warrant had another person's name and address on it that was marked out and Hall's name and address wrote in and no Judge's signature. 4. Attorney told Hall that there was nothing wrong with the indictment nor the search warrant. Also he promise that if Hall goes to Jury Trial that he would get way more than 15 years and this is the last time to take the 15 years before going to trial Attorney told Hall that he could not get another state attorney. (5) No challenge of evidence of search warrant. (6) No motion to suppress.

22. Have you previously filed a federal habeas petition attacking the same conviction, parole revocation or disciplinary proceeding that you are attacking in this petition? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If your answer is "Yes," give the date on which each petition was filed and the federal court in which it was filed. Also state whether the petition was (a) dismissed without prejudice, (b) dismissed with prejudice, or (c) denied.
-
-

If you previously filed a federal petition attacking the same conviction and such petition was denied or dismissed with prejudice, did you receive permission from the Fifth Circuit to file a second petition, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3) and (4)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

23. Are any of the grounds listed in question 20 above presented for the first time in this petition?
☐ Yes ☒ No

If your answer is "Yes," state briefly what grounds are presented for the first time and give your reasons for not presenting them to any other court, either state or federal.

24. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending (filed and not yet decided) in any court, either state or federal, for the judgment you are challenging? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes," identify each type of proceeding that is pending (i.e., direct appeal, art. 11.07 application, or federal habeas petition), the court in which each proceeding is pending, and the date each proceeding was filed.

25. Give the name and address, if you know, of each attorney who represented you in the following stages of the judgment you are challenging:

- (a) At preliminary hearing: Unknown
- (b) At arraignment and plea: Daniel Hernandez, 800 Weatherford, Ft. Worth, Tx.
- (c) At trial: Daniel Hernandez, 800 Weatherford, Ft. Worth, Tx.
- (d) At sentencing: Daniel Hernandez, 800 Weatherford, Ft. Worth, Tx.
- (e) On appeal: NONE
- (f) In any post-conviction proceeding: NONE

(g) On appeal from any ruling against you in a post-conviction proceeding: _____

NONE

Timeliness of Petition:

26. If your judgment of conviction, parole revocation or disciplinary proceeding became final over one year ago, you must explain why the one-year statute of limitations contained in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d) does not bar your petition.¹

¹ The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA"), as contained in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d), provides in part that:

- (1) A one-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of -
 - (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;
 - (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;
 - (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
 - (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.
- (2) The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.

Wherefore, petitioner prays that the Court grant him the relief to which he may be entitled.

Signature of Attorney (if any)

I declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus was placed in the prison mailing system on

June 5TH, 2013 (month, day, year).

Executed (signed) on June 5TH, 2013 (date).

Herman Lee Hall
Signature of Petitioner (required)

Petitioner's current address: Herman Lee Hall #1750197, Terrell Unit

1300 FM 655, Rosharon Tx. 77583

EX PARTE

Herman Lee Hall #1750197

MEMORANDUM

Petitioner pled guilty to the offense of possession of four grams or more, but less than two hundred grams, of cocaine. See Judgment, The trial court sentenced him to fifteen years confinement in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Petitioner filed pro se motion for appeal. The Second District Court of Appeals of Texas found that the petitioner had no right to appeal from a plea-bargain case, and dismissed the direct appeal. SEE Hall v. State No. 02-12-00020-CR

Petitioner filed prior applications for writ of habeas corpus, which the Court of Criminal Appeals dismissed because petitioner's direct appeal was still pending SEE EX PARTE HALL, NOS. WR-28,334-08, WR-28,334-09, and WR-28,334-10

Petitioner filed an application for writ of habeas corpus alleging the following grounds for relief;

1. Denial of effective assistance of counsel;
2. Defective search warrant;
3. Defective indictment
4. Trial court improperly failed to conduct a competency hearing

5. Involuntary plea

6. Evidence is insufficient to prove prior convictions

This Court should consider the following findings of fact, conclusions of law and arguments.

EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL / VOLUNTARINESS OF PLEA

In order to challenge the effectiveness of counsel where an applicant has pled guilty, the applicant must show that his counsel's advice was not within the range of competence demanded of attorneys in criminal cases, and that there exists a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, he would not have pled guilty and insisted on going to trial. SEE Ex parte Moody, 991 S.W. 2d 856, 857-58 (Tex. Crim. App. 1999), citing Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 59 106 S.Ct. 366, 370, 88 L.Ed. 2d 203 (1985); and Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 687, 694, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064, 2068, 80 L.Ed. 2d 674 (1984).

Attorney fail to file motion to suppress. SEE COURT reporter records; also SEE: Daniel Hernandez Affidavit.

Hall believes that if Counsel would have file a motion to suppress, that said evidence would have freed him.

Or at least given counsel some sort of defense. Counsel seem to not want defend Hall or review evidence. SEE

Thomas v Varner, 428 F.3d 491, 502 (3rd Cir. 2005) (Counsel failure to file a motion to suppress a witness testimony

was unreasonable strategy because the motion had merit. Smith v. Dretke, 417 F.3d 438, 442 (5TH Cir 2005) (counsel's failure to introduce certain evidence was unreasonable strategy because he did so based on misapprehension of the law) Also SEE Kimmelman v. Morrison, 477 U.S. 365, 385 (1986). (Counsel's failure to conduct any pretrial discovery and failure to file timely suppression motion was prejudicial unreasonable and below prevailing professional norms Draughan v. Dretke 427 F.3d 286, 296 (5TH Cir, 2005) (Counsel's failure to raise obvious and significant issues was ineffective assistance because it was without legitimate strategic purpose.

In the case at hand, Counsel Mr. Hernandez fail to file proper motions, fail to prepare any defense for Hall.

SEE: Hernandez Affidavit. Also Court Reporter records

This prevented Hall from raising obvious and significant issues such as defects in the warrant and etc.

DRAUGHON v. Dretke 427 F.3d 286, 296 (5TH Cir 2005)

counsel's failure to ~~investigate~~ forensics of shooting was ineffective because it deprived defendant of a sub-

stantial argument. Reynold v. Chapman 250 F.3d 1337, 1347 (11TH Cir, 2001) Counsel's conflict of interest affected performance because prevented counsel from raising

reasonable defenses in defendants favor. Also SEE:

Lockett v. Anderson, 230 F.3d 695, 716 (5TH Cir 2000)

ineffective assistance because counsel failed to investigate potentially mitigating evidence.

Records indicate that plea may be made involuntary. Hall filed a prose motion to appeal. Attorney nor court told Hall that he could not appeal. SEE Court Clerk records also SEE Court Reporter Records

Court never ask Hall was he satisfied with his counsel's (Daniel Hernandez) representation. SEE Court Reporter Records

Counsel refused to challenge search warrant and indictment after being ask by Hall to do so prior to any plea. SEE Hernandez Affidavit ,

Counsel gave Hall misleading data in concern of the warrant, the indictment and the Jury trial. Counsel told Hall nothing was wrong with the search warrant, indictment nor the evidence. And promise Hall that if he goes to trial that he promise Hall would get far more than 15 years. And take the 15 years and will be out in a couple of years

Counsel nor Court told Hall that he was giving up his right to appeal. SEE Court Reporter Records

Records indicate Hall was reluctant to plea guilty. SEE Hernandez Affidavit, Also SEE Court Reporter Records

If there is a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, the COURT REPORTER MUST keep a verbatim record of the plea proceedings, including the court's advice to the defendant, the voluntariness inquiry, the factual basis inquiry, and the detail of the plea agreement. Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(c).

U.S. v. Marrero-Rivera, 124 F.3d 342, 348 (1st Cir 1997) (Rule 11 hearing should produce complete record of factors relevant to determining whether defendant understood charge and consequences of plea to eliminate any need to resort to later fact-finding proceedings)

U.S. v. Brown, 117 F.3d 471, 476 (11th Cir 1997) (plea invalid because defendant was affirmatively misinformed about elements of offense to which he pleaded).

Hill v. Beyer 62 F.3d 474, 483-84 (3rd Cir 1995) (plea invalid because court failed to determine that defendant understood he was waiving constitutional rights. SEE U.S. v.

Arellano-Gallegos, 387 F.3d 791, 797 (9th Cir 2004) (plea invalid because Judge did not inquire if defendant understood he was giving up his right to appeal). U.S. v. Baty 980 F.2d 977, 978-79 (5th Cir 1992) (plea not knowing because court failed to explain to defendant implications of waiving right to appeal despite requests for clarification).

Court nor Counsel informed Hall that he was waiving his right to Appeal. SEE COURT REPORTER RECORDS

No one ask Hall was he satisfied with his counsel's Representation. SEE Court Reporter Records

No one ask Hall if he understood the proceedings. SEE Court Reporter Records

All records indicate Hall did not understand the proceedings against him. Hall also filed prose motion to appeal. Records indicate plea may not have been voluntary. SEE Court Clerk Records, Court Reporter Records and Mental Health Records

Moreover Hall would never give up his constitutional right where D.N.A. evidence existed that was not challenged at trial. But when the challenge was made, The Ft. Worth Police Department stated that they destroyed the evidence improperly. And the Ft. Worth Forensic Lab stated they still had the DNA but can not locate it at the time. And said D.N.A. would provide proof that Hall was not guilty. Also Hall would not have given up his right to challenge a defective search and warrant.

SEARCH WARRANT

Search warrant was defective. Warrant had another person's name and address on it, which was marked out and Hall's name and address wrote in place. Also the knock and announce law was violated. Upon entering the residence, Officers did not knock nor announce there presents or authority.

Hall request his counsel over and over again to challenge the warrant. Counsel refused to do so. Therefore Hall filed a Pro se Motion challenging the warrant. SEE COURT CLERK RECORDS

Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643, 655 (1960) (barring use in state courts of evidence seized in violation of the 14th Amendment).

SEE Also Hill v. Cali, 401 U.S. 797, 804 (1971).

Draughon v. Dretke 427 F3d. 286, 296 (5th Cir. 2005) Counsel's failure to raise obvious and significant issues was ineffective

assistance because it was without legitimate strategic purpose.

Lockett v. Anderson 230 F3d 695, 716 (5th Cir. 2000) (ineffective assistance because counsel failed to investigate potentially mitigating evidence.

Hall's first challenge of the search warrant was a pro se motion. SEE Court Clerk Records

Hall requested counsel to challenge warrant. Counsel fail to challenge. SEE Daniel Hernandez Affidavit

Warrant had someone else name and address marked out and Hall's name and address wrote in. Also no signature of Judge

INDICTMENT

Before any waiver, Judgment or Written Plea Admonishment Hall strongly requested his counsel Daniel Hernandez to challenge the indictment. Especially the enhancement portion. Counsel refused to challenge.

Hall executed a pro se motion challenging the enhancement. SEE COURT CLERK RECORDS. Also Daniel Hernandez Affidavit

The evidence surrounding the indictment are defective and therefore the indictment itself is defective. And if Hall's counsel would not have coerced Hall into a guilty plea, Hall would have been able to challenge the evidence. And hopefully reopen his prior cases which was used as evidence.

The robbery indictment is defective because in order for a robbery to occur, property must be taken and stated in the indictment. No property was taken nor stated in the indictment

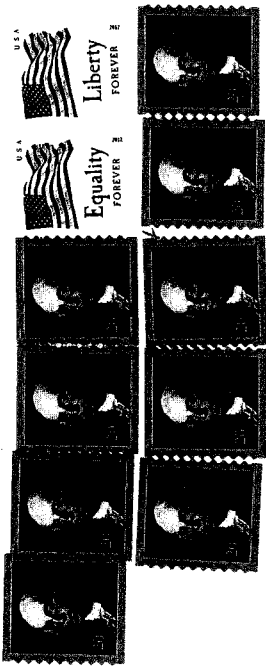
Said robbery indictment also fail where it stated that a knife was used. And stated that the knife was a deadly weapon. And did not state the size nor manner of use. Also the robbery indictment had already been used to enhance punishment. And to use again would be double punishment.

And as to the second enhancement paragraph. Hall went to Jury trial and D.N.A. evidence was available to provide evidence of innocence or guilt. But the D.N.A. was not challenged at that time. But as soon as the D.N.A. law came into effect, Hall challenged the D.N.A. evidence. And said evidence was improperly destroyed and tampered with. And Court records related to the D.N.A. would clearly show

Counsel's representation was far below the norm in Hall's case until it is unbelievable. Counsel Daniel Hernandez also clearly misrepresented himself in his own affidavit where Mr. Hernandez stated under oath that Judge Sturns ask me was I satisfied with his representation. When in fact Judge Sturns was not in court. Judge Sturns never ask Hall was he satisfied with Mr. Hernandez representation.

Counsel's representation was well below norm. Plea was involuntary. All record indicate what Hall states is true. Court Clerk records, Court Reporter Records and MHMR records all indicate Hall states the truth.

Hermon Lee Hall # 1750197
C. T. Terrell Jnr
1300 FM 655
Rosharon, Tx. 77583



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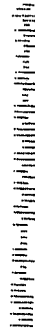
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